

# Routes to tour in Germany

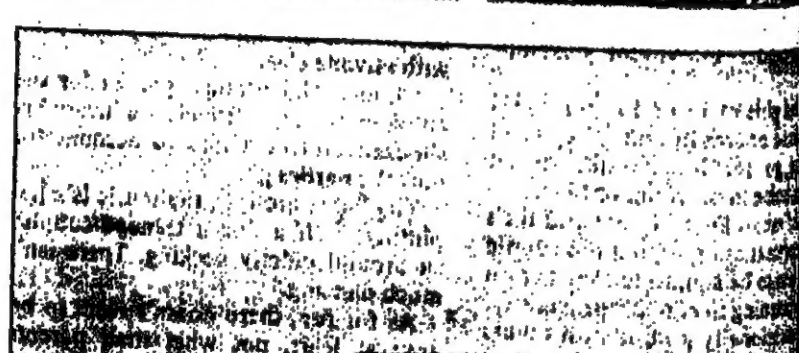
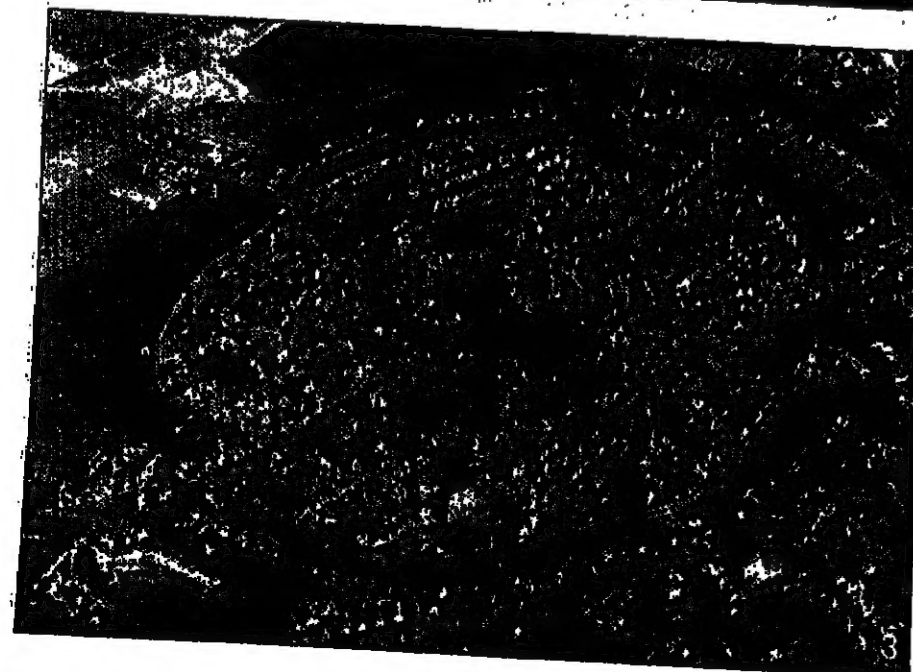
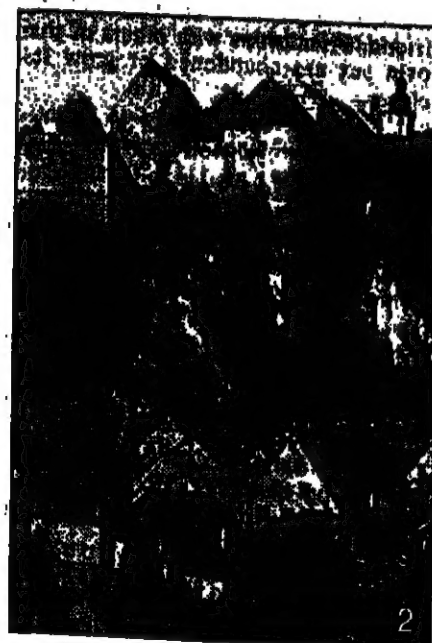
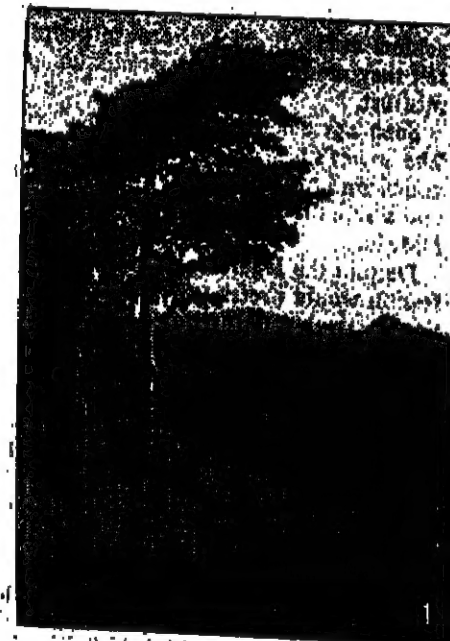
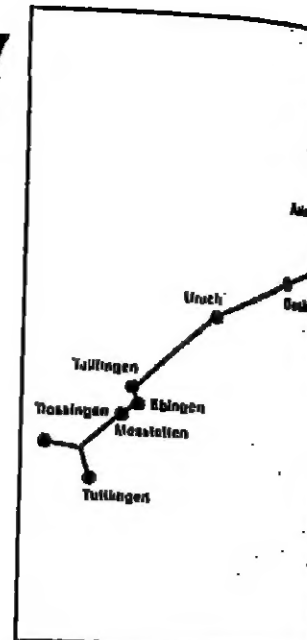
## The Swabian Alb Route

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family. Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tuttlingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

**DZT** DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV  
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## Kohl's own brand of leadership emerges

When Helmut Kohl took over as Bonn Chancellor it looked as if he would have most work to do in domestic affairs, especially in balancing the budget and fighting unemployment.

From his first day in office he was called on to play his part in foreign policy.

Those who were expecting him to continue the side of government business well to his Foreign Minister, Dietrich Genscher, were soon to be disappointed.

Preparing his foreign visits the Chancellor's Office kept a firm hand on him, and Herr Kohl's 9 June government policy statement likewise testified to his own hand.

Foreign and security policy in particular the Chancellor engaged in plain and clear outlines.

A report on the Williamsburg summit talks provided an opportunity of showing the way for his next major visit, which will take him to Moscow.

What he had to say on the eve of his visit to the Soviet capital sounded like a challenge.

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There can be no doubts about France's views on Western security. The country insists on independence as it has been understood since the days of General de Gaulle.

War and peace must not be left to foreign influence. Sovereignty is inviolable.

That was why France withdrew from integrated military command structure of Nato in 1967 (but remained a member of the Atlantic pact).

The French Premier, Pierre Mauroy, outlined this complex situation to a gathering in Paris, and there can be no denying that since President Mitterrand took over French commitments to Nato have been clearer and readier.

They used to be.

Georges Pompidou and Valérie Giscard d'Estaing stood more aloof, not to mention General de Gaulle, who saw national sovereignty as the crux of his foreign mission.

And again people wonder why

firm warning to the Soviet leaders not to misread the situation or harbour false hopes.

Herr Kohl said his piece on the assumption that it was better to state the German case plainly and unambiguously than cautiously to trade in ifs and buts.

He would be holding his talks in Moscow on the basis of Bonn's firm foundation in the Western community, he said, adding that: "That is precisely what makes us credible in the East."

Unlike his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, Herr Kohl does not plan to don the mantle of a mediator or an interpreter.

He feels it is enough to outline German interests and to listen carefully to what the Russians have to say.

Yet, he can still imagine that such ties do more than serve the purpose of establishing good-neighbourly relations. They might also benefit the medium-range missile talks.

The Chancellor was equally forthright when it came to the EEC summit in Stuttgart. He left little doubt how arduous the preparations for the summit had been and how slight the prospects of success were.

But he did not prefer, despite the risk of failure in his bid to achieve European success during his chairmanship of the European Council, to revert for safety's sake to vague formulations.

He frankly outlined the problems the European Community currently faces and was particularly scathing at the egoism of some other EEC members.

"I feel," he said, "that we in Europe have grown a little too easy-going politically. We have relied on the EEC functioning automatically."

He had a number of suggestions on



## UN Secretary-General in Bonn

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Perez de Cuellar, made this month his first official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. He held talks with Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl (pictured) and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Subjects discussed included Namibia and disarmament and the Third World. Mr Perez said the generous German cash support had helped United Nations development programmes.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

## Arms control proposal by Chancellor

Chancellor Kohl's six points on arms control show that he is a man of compromise. He has no objections to negotiations on British or French nuclear weapons; he merely rules them out at the present round of Geneva talks.

This astutely indicates his readiness to allow them to count in future in East-West balance of power equations.

It is a valid point, since the enormous programmed growth in what are now relatively insignificant potentials is the real problem.

Herr Kohl's call on the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its medium-range missile systems is limited to systems aimed at Western Europe.

In the case of missiles stationed in Asia he calls for an embargo, with systems withdrawn from Europe not being transferred there.

The Chancellor thus gives priority to regional, European security over the global balance of power.

This is not only common sense; it is also strictly in accordance with the negotiating concept on which Nato originally agreed.

It formed the basis of the compromise proposals drawn up last summer in Geneva by the chief US and Soviet negotiators.

Unfortunately these proposals were rejected in Washington and Moscow, but they still seem as desirable in Helmut Kohl's eyes as they were in Helmut Schmidt's.

It is remarkable for the Chancellor to

Continued on page 3

## Behind French attitudes on security

under a Socialist President of all people, especially when in coalition with the Communist. Lies with Nato should be re-emphasised.

There are probably two main reasons, the first being the immediate danger arising from the Soviet Union's modern arms build-up for Western Europe in particular.

This change in reality demands, from the viewpoint of Cartesian logic, closer ties with France's allies. So France now endorses the Nato dual-track decision to which, by virtue of its special position in the alliance, it is not a party.

The second reason is at least equally important. It is that the pacifist trend that has been in evidence in several Western countries don't agree with the French security concept.

Indeed, it jeopardises France's consistent interpretation of sovereignty.

France's special role in Nato presupposes a North Atlantic pact that is fully intact and an unquestioned defence readiness in all member-countries.

If this readiness appears in any way questionable French sovereignty, which is basically a political claim and does not signify military autonomy, is overshadowed by fresh risks.

That is the point of the criticism of pacifism made by M. Mauroy in his Paris speech. It is made primarily with Germany in mind.

If the Germans were no longer prepared to defend their country it could hardly fail to become a glacié of the Soviet Union.

Herbert Kremp  
(Die Welt, 10 June 1983)







## Amenity cutbacks drawn up as local authority budgets feel the pinch

Germany's municipalities are going to have to cut down their spending even further over the next few years. People will have to sacrifice some of the comforts they are now taking for granted.

A quick dip in the local swimming baths before going to work, for example. In future, most of them will open at 9 a.m. instead of 7 a.m.

Adult education courses will become more expensive and, suddenly, the local libraries are asking readers to pay money to borrow books.

The list of austerity measures is a long one. The German Municipal Authorities' Assembly listed 92 individual items after consulting its members.

The item at the top of the list should make the pay experts in the German Transport and Public Workers' Union (ÖTV), who are currently bargaining over a new pay deal, prick up their ears: personnel cuts.

Of the 80 local authorities covered by the survey, 57 stated that they would not, at least for the time being, be filling the jobs which become vacant, and 45 municipalities will be getting rid of jobs on a more permanent basis.

Sports clubs will be receiving less financial assistance in the way of subsidies in 50 per cent of the towns/cities covered. Every second municipality will be cutting back on road maintenance.

This is more than just a will to save, as shown by the city of Duisburg: in the field of public swimming baths alone, Duisburg will save DM8m by lowering the temperature of the water, limiting the opening hours and thus reducing staff needed.

### No fixed rules

There are no fixed stipulations on the extent to which a sports club has to be financially supported or on how many new books the municipal library has to buy each year.

Subsidies for school outings and stays in *Schullandheimen* (country houses used by school classes for short visits) are also voluntary payments. Over half of the municipalities surveyed are planning cuts here.

Pretty soon though all this is not going to be enough. The chairman of the North Rhine-Westphalia Municipal Authorities' Assembly, the town clerk of Neuss, Franz-Josef Schmitt, cannot rule out that people may even lose out on services and benefits to which they are legally entitled. There's just no more money.

As an example, Schmitt refers to travelling expenses for school children, which in North Rhine-Westphalia are paid for by the *Land* (individual federal state) if the children do not live near the school.

This generous gesture was decided on by the *Landtag* (state parliament) in Düsseldorf. In reality, however, the municipalities themselves have to pay for it.

Although the *Land* provided a subsidy linked to the size of the population to cover the services to be rendered by the municipalities within the context of the *Auftragsverwaltung* (administration



of public contracts), this money has now been "dropped altogether".

This subsidy only covered 45 per cent of the costs beforehand anyway.

Admittedly, the municipalities are aware of the fact that the *Land* is planning to increase its investment subsidy. However, they are not willing to accept this as compensation, as this money cannot be used to "cover current spending". The latter field presents the biggest headache for the municipalities.

"If we don't get any help," says the town clerk of Duisburg, Herbert Krämer, "the whole system will collapse".

A list compiled by the Municipal Authorities' Assembly shows how hard the municipalities have been hit by the termination of subsidies.

Cologne, the city with the biggest population in North Rhine-Westphalia, received DM52m last year.

The state capital Düsseldorf, was allotted DM31.5m, and the crisis-ridden mining town of Dortmund got DM32.5m.

All independent and dependent administrative districts together received a total of DM450m last year. The absence of this sum of money has left a big gap.

For although the *Land* no longer provides the financial support, it still expects the municipalities to provide the expensive services which they are obliged to do by law.

The missing subsidisation figures virtually coincide with the deficits in those 25 municipalities unable to balance their budgets in 1983: DM501m.

Duisburg tops the list with DM76m, but is outstripped on a per capita basis by Oberhausen and Hagen.

The deficits, therefore, have increased almost threefold within one year. In 1982, only 18 municipalities were in the red with a total deficit of DM172m.

Schmidt, town clerk of Neuss, thus talks of "self-defence" when municipalities consider cutting back expenditure in areas in which they are obliged to pay by law.

"As soon as we reach the stage where borrowing can no longer be justified, we must — law or no law — decide whether things can go on like this".

Schmitt says that the municipalities are being gradually drained.

He suspects that not only the economy is being put to the test but the municipalities as well.

However, austerity measures by the municipalities often lead to problems elsewhere. The cutting of special season-tickets for school children for example may induce the pupils to jump on their bikes instead of walk to school.

This means a loss of revenue for the municipal transport services, which in their turn will require additional subsidies.

First of all, however, the municipalities will be trying to get their money by going to court. If this doesn't help, there'll be no option but to declare a state of financial emergency and refuse to render the services to which they are legally bound.

Düsseldorf will probably be staging a

test case against the *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Until 1984, however, the city elders are not likely to do anything which could further upset the population. District council elections are to be held next year.

The *Land* government in Düsseldorf is sticking to its tough line. This will mean growing deficits.

Interior Minister (of North Rhine-Westphalia), Herbert Schnoor, announced last week: "Our *Land* has used all possibilities of obtaining additional loans. It is not in a position to help the municipalities."

SPD Minister Schnoor took the opportunity to pass the buck. He blamed the whole situation on the CDU/CSU-FDP government in Bonn, which in his opinion had taken the strain off the federal budget at the expense of the municipalities.

The cutback in unemployment money, for example, will lead to a greater number of persons receiving national assistance, which will lead to a further burden on the municipalities.

The municipal elders agree on this point. Bruno Weinberger, executive member of the Municipal Authorities' Assembly Committee, reckons that "Operation 1982", which was geared to relieving the federal budget, has led to an extra DM800m in welfare aid spending for the municipalities.

But there are also critical words for North Rhine-Westphalia. Although this *Land* complains about the financial situation facing the municipalities, it also played a part in developing the legislation in Bonn which has reduced the municipalities to beggary.

Such criticism is not only levelled against the austerity decisions. The state government in Düsseldorf, for example, although initially opposing the removal of selective employment tax, finally agreed to this move.

Since 1980, therefore, this source of income has dried up and the municipalities have not recovered from this blow to this very day.

Hanns Karrenberg and Engelbert Münstermann, both expert advisers to the German Municipal Authorities' Assembly, term the removal of the selective employment tax as one of the most "serious interventions" in trade tax.

But it wasn't the only one. In a study on the Municipal Finances Report of 1983, the two experts list a few more blows to the financial strength of the municipalities:

- The raising of the tax allowances for trading profits in the years 1975, 1978 and 1980 to DM36,000.

- The raising of the tax allowance for trading capital in the years 1978 and 1981 to DM120,000, and

- The introduction of a tax allowance to the effect of DM50,000 for the adding-on of long-term debts to the trading capital tax since 1981.

Bruno Weinberger complains: "Between 1970 and 1981, welfare aid spending had to be increased almost 4½ times. The main source of income for the municipalities, the trade tax, on the other hand, was substantially decreased via legislation, five times between 1975 and 1983 alone."

His conclusion: "In line with the motto, might is right, the municipalities

are being asked to help the *Länder* which are guilty of neglecting.

The decisions taken in Bonn encourage the small and medium firms and boost investments in a drastic reduction in the firms liable to pay trade tax to less than one third of all firms.

In Duisburg, the figure is a quarter, all the rest are commercial tax allowance provisions.

Town clerk Herbert Krämer says the trade tax as a "tax of large firms" is drying up.

This development means that the primary sources of income for municipalities are becoming more and more dependent on subsidies from the government or the *Länder*.

At some time in the future, expected in the form of value added tax.

"But we know that will not happen and that's not going to help," Krämer points out. He then calls for a reintroduction of the selective employment tax. "This could be tomorrow," he says.

The head of administration in Duisburg tones this statement down, remarking that such a move is unlikely to be accepted by the *Bund* and Labour Minister Norbert Blüm.

The same probably applies to the extension of trade tax to the self-employed professions.

The municipalities are ready to run up even more debts in terms with the problems at hand.

Weinberger points out that between 1970 and 1982 from DM308.5bn (an increase of 100 per cent).

Borrowing by the *Länder* has even more, from DM186.5bn (580 per cent).

### Debt burden

The debt burden facing the municipalities, on the other hand, looks reasonable in comparison: DM186.5bn.

Anyone who draws the conclusion that the municipalities should be more confronted by the state law of the municipalities which that the administrative budgets earn the additional debt service.

Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called for a change in the budget law in 1977.

Weinberger is glad that such a change was not in fact effected as it would have led to the kind of over-indebtedness practised by German towns in international economic crisis in the 1920s.

What is more, Weinberger asks: "Where would we be if the towns and municipalities had the same kind of borrowing facilities as the government and the *Länder*?"

The municipalities found a way of helping themselves. They raised their budget levels for 1982 and 1983 at the level of the 1981 budget.

Admittedly, this had a detrimental effect on the investment expenditure which was thus intensifying the crisis.

But the possibilities to save in the administrative budget are used up. Herbert Krämer on this point we can do now is resort to begging.

As an example, he refers to the down the day homes for the unemployed which would save a few hundred marks in the case of each house.

Heinz Günther, head of the

## THE WORKFORCE

# Pension reform needed, and it will be a difficult, unpopular task



German funds threaten to run short of money, especially after the turn of the century when even fewer working people will be supporting even more pensioners.

Germany's Christian Democrats to boost the birth rate by financial incentives. Proposals have been submitted to the CDU's social security commission. The experts say higher contributions and lower pensions may be necessary.

but the fact is that basing pensions on the earnings before tax of the working population has grown too expensive.

Disregarding taxation and contributions is not fair either. Working people, who foot the pensions bill, were being asked to pay more and more in contributions.

Pension reform is a tough but indispensable task for the Bonn government in general and the Labour Minister in particular.

The tug-of-war over pension increases gives little idea of the complexity of the problem. Whatever Herr Blüm decides on is going to be unpopular.

So Herr Stoltenberg's support for postponing pension rises is intended first and foremost as pressure to get Herr Blüm to make savings and reform proposals.

The first consideration is next year, for which not enough cash will always be coming in as matters stand to honour all pension commitments.

If need be the Finance Minister might have to meet the difference from budget funds.

But equally heavy pressure weighs on Herr Blüm to submit proposals soon for a long-term reform of the pension scheme.

Pensions must definitely increase more slowly than they have done in the past. Claims that are not based on personal contributions must be cut back.

## Trade unionists demonstrate against unemployment

To fight mass unemployment the Common Market summit would need to renounce once and for all protectionism in all its guises and failed subsidies to industries like steel.

The trade union demands for government investment programmes overreach the mark, of course. The European Community is already on the verge of bankruptcy, and would not deficit financing send interest rates soaring again?

That could hardly fail to have an adverse effect on private investment, hitting jobs below the belt again.

Politicians would do well to heed the demands for shorter working hours in one form or another, especially as the unions no longer insist on full wages.

Even if the recovery maintains momentum there seems to be no way in which the EEC will be able to avoid redistributing the amount of work available to ensure full employment.

The PGB's decision no longer to insist on less work for the same pay ought surely to make it easier to arrive at a solution.

The employers can no longer afford to disregard the prospect of readiness to compromise held forth by Herr Breil. (Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 6 June 1983)

It would be best if the state were to tax pensions. They already tax old people's earnings from investment or property.

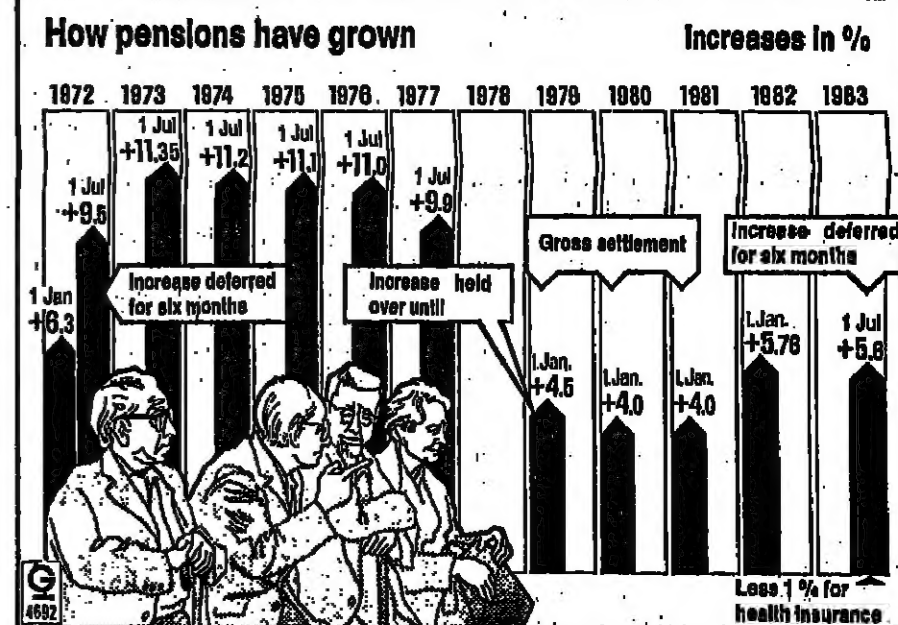
There is no sound reason why people should be taxed to pay for communal expenditure until the age of 60, 63 or 65, and then exempted from personal taxation to all intents and purposes.

This dilemma will increase in the years to come when more and more people will draw private or company pensions in addition to their old-age pensions and do so from an ever earlier age.

Why should old people be exempted from the basic tenet of income tax law, which is that the more people earn the more they should pay toward the cost of public services?

There must be an adequate tax-free allowance to ensure that the basic necessities of life are clear of the claw-back. The entire pension might be taxed or just part.

It could be taken into account that ordinary pensioners are part of a contributory pension scheme, whereas civil servants have a non-contributory scheme.



The monthly unemployment figures are still bad news. In the past, especially when the economy was booming, unemployment used to nosedive dramatically in spring. Not any longer.

The improvement is negligible these days, and it is purely seasonal. The labour market is a permanent problem, with 2.2 million people out of work.

To make the problem doubly difficult there is no prospect of swift solutions. There are no ideas that hold forth the promise of a swift improvement either.

Unemployment is not just cyclical this time round; it is to a large extent structural.

Demographic problems complicate matters. Estimates of an extra half a million prospective breadwinners in the second half of the decade are on the conservative side.

They and the bedrock of today's unemployed seem sure to keep the number at three million or so for years. In other words, unemployment will grow increasingly pressing as a problem.

There are no sure cures. Patience is

Civil service pensioners, on the other hand, already pay tax on their pensions. The pension reform must do justice

to the Constitutional Court requirement of comparable treatment for all kinds of provision for old age.

It must also ensure that more funds are raised, which can only be achieved if the Federal and state governments agree to remit much of the extra revenue to the pension funds.

If they refused, the only option would be to change the basis on which pension entitlement is assessed.

It would need to bear in mind that pensions must increase at a slower rate in the years ahead and take into account both the number of contributors and the economic situation.

### Slower Increase

But only people who are paid a state pension would be required to shoulder the pension reform burden, so unless suitable provisions were made low pensions would be hit hardest.

If the reform was satisfactory the lengthy tug-of-war would have been worthwhile, and when a decision is taken it must be stood by in good times and bad.

1984 must be the end of the pensions debate for many a long year.

Wolfgang Mauernberg  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 June 1983)

## No more joy in the spring jobless figures

called for. Hopes of economic recovery solving the problem automatically, as it were, must not be overestimated.

An upswing, and it has been only tentative so far, will not be enough on its own. Entire industries are being swept by the winds of change and need to shed capacity.

Structural change takes time and money. Cash is a scarce commodity and, with the coffers bare, would merely boost inflation.

We run other risks too: old, new and redundant black spots. Exports are shrinking and threatened by protectionism, and despite the Williamsburg summit interest rates seem to be on the increase worldwide.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 June 1983)



## BUSINESS

## Saudis intent on promoting domestic industry

The Federal Republic of Germany is Saudi Arabia's second most important partner in economic and industrial/scientific co-operation, said the Saudi Arabia Minister of Finance, Sheikh Mohammad Alkhalil, at the 6th Conference of the German-Saudi Arabian Economics Commission in Riyadh.

German Minister for Economic Affairs, Count Otto Lambsdorff, headed the German delegation. He also met King Fahd for detailed talks during his visit.

Saudi Arabia is on the threshold of a new phase in its up to now breathtaking economic development.

The reduction in the revenue from oil exports means greater economising. This will not, however, adversely affect the development targets set.

The emphasis will be shifted away from new large-scale projects towards extending those already in existence, promoting domestic industry and encouraging domestic management.

These objectives form the basis for prospects of future co-operation between Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic.

The expected budgetary deficit of about \$9bn (30 billion Rial) is certainly not likely to break the Saudi Arabia bank. Saudi Arabia has vast monetary reserves both at home and abroad.

Alkhalil stressed that there is a basic willingness to grant new loans to Bonn, but up to now the Saudi Arabia government has not been asked. Probably it won't be this financial year.

In Alkhalil's opinion, the current price of oil is stable and reasonable. He is sure things will stay that way, although there is less certainty as to whether production and demand will rise

during the third quarter of this year.

The expansion of the domestic economy will improve the capacity to absorb the financial back-flow from the oil revenue, the Minister said. Saudi Arabia would then invest less abroad.

The huge investments abroad were necessary because the domestic economy could absorb that kind of capital.

Over the past six years, loans worth 123 billion Rial have flowed into industry, agriculture and trade. This is growing constantly.

The Saudi government intends plugging the \$9bn deficit via disinvestment abroad and by "stretching" state-run projects.

Alkhalil referred to the deficit figure as a trifle which would not have any effect on international financial markets.

Experts estimate Saudi Arabia's total monetary reserves and investments abroad at the least \$150bn. The Minister himself, however, would not say.

During his talks with King Fahd and the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, Saud al-Faisal, Count Lambsdorff made it clear that Bonn's foreign policies towards the Middle East and towards the Arabs have not been changed by the change of government in Bonn.

This statement seemed to be important in reassuring the Saudis. After all, during his first policy speech in October 1982 Chancellor Kohl did not mention the Middle East at all.

The talks did not uncover anything new. They confirmed the great caution shown by Saudi Arabia, which stands as it were above things, expressing its understanding and sympathies for both the Lebanese and for the Syrians.

The King only briefly touched on foreign policy, and with great restraint.

Competition, however, is becoming tougher all the time. In 1982, Saudi Arabia was Germany's number one oil supplier. During the first quarter of



King Fahd (left) and Count Lambsdorff during their talks in the Saudi capital of Riyadh.

He concentrated on economic policy and the development of his country, particularly education. He is a former education minister.

German-Saudi Arabian economic relations are in good shape and German firms represented in Saudi Arabia have no major complaints.

The problems caused by differences in legal systems are few.

There are some difficulties over demands that the Saudi Arabians be given a 30 per cent share of any deal done with a foreign company.

This can be traced back to an old law adopted in 1974, which the Saudi Arabian government was pressurised into accepting by merchants, whose business is dropping off.

However, the stipulation allows for varied interpretations and German businessmen are not unduly concerned about the possibility of stiff application.

Following a buoyant period in economic ties between both countries it no longer looks as if trade will stay at its present level or even fall off.

Competition, however, is becoming tougher all the time. In 1982, Saudi Arabia was Germany's number one oil supplier. During the first quarter of

1983 it has been overtaken by Libya.

The emphasis placed by Saudi Arabia on the extension of high-tech industry during the new phase present new market possibilities for the Federal Republic of Germany.

Admittedly, there is plenty of competition in this field from other countries above all from the Americans.

Germany is to take over the management of three hospitals and a firm will be responsible for modern training centre in the Jubail on the Persian Gulf.

The much-desired purchase of 600 Leopard tanks by the Saudis not discussed during Lambsdorff's visit.

Nevertheless, a number of suggestions that this desire is being discussed.

Perhaps the Saudis will issue during Chancellor Kohl's visit in Saudi Arabia during his journey to the Middle East.

Lambsdorff handed over a letter from Kohl. There is no mention on the visit, although it is uncertain whether it will be this year.

Thomson (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland)

is making no progress at the moment mainly because of the war.

The surprising thing about the number of large-scale projects is the number of the economic policy days of the Shah.

However, the war led to a halt for many projects and only those planned are really new.

German exports to Iran last year managed to remain stable at DM1.5 billion.

The Düsseldorf company Hochtief Ag, which completed a chemical plant near Tehran just at the start of the revolution, reports business during the first quarter as "decidedly improved".

Those German firms with close business ties to Iran could "positive signs", although the prospects are seen to be medium-term.

At the end of May, the DIHT warned German firms not to get too close to the boom taking off in Iran.

Potential competitors such as North Korea, Italy and Sweden are ready for the off.

According to forecasts by German economic experts, Iran will have a billion marks more each year spend on imports when the war is supporting that war.

Despite revolution and war, the Iranians have shown a great sense of

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## INDUSTRY

## Small tradesmen keep hammering away to prove a commercial, ideological point

Skilled trades are not dying out as many once predicted. It is true that some skills have been lost and that others have been changed by the demands of a modern, technological society. But others that were thought to be living in numbered days have begun to rise again: tiled stove building, cabinet making, blacksmithing. What is happening is an ideological point is being proved. Jürgen Jaske reports here in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* that human versatility and adaptability is the main reason why the trades maintain their vitality throughout the ages. This was something that Marx and Engels did not realise when they compiled their Communist Manifesto.

There is a certain symbolism in the fact that this year's German Trades Fair was held in Frankfurt's Old Town House.

Frankfurt's Opera House, which was built amid the plain coldness of high-rise architecture, combines modern engineering and skillful, artistic restoration. It is a symbol of the middle-class of life.

The skilled trades, with their combination of technological progress and traditional skills, also reflect the more human side of industry. They contrast with the impersonal nature of large factories.

Although many social structures are changing, the skilled trades still keep a tight network; a working world in which the individual can still understand the undivided work process, individual's dexterity and his practical intelligence. There is still a chance of independent self-fulfilment.

This was something Marx and Engels failed to realise when they prophesied the following in their Communist Manifesto published in 1848:

"The lower strata of the middle class — the small tradespeople, shopkeepers, and retired tradesmen generally, the handicraftsmen and peasants — all these sink gradually into the proletariat, partly because their diminutive capital

Even technology, which is a robot nightmare to many, stays "human" here, the skilled tradesman still masters the machine and not the other way round.

As the Swabian doctor Paracelsus is claimed to have written: "All crafts are united in Man".

Today there are 125 skilled trades. Human versatility and adaptability are the main reasons why the trades have maintained their vitality throughout the centuries.

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## Crafts and trades

Businesses payrolls (figures in %)

One-man firms

between 2 and 4

5-9

10-19

20-49

More than 50



The side-by-side, of master and apprentice means that job satisfaction and a peaceful working atmosphere is better than in other areas.

Already back in 1897, the economist Gustav von Schmoller (1838-1917) pointed out that the middle class unites the forces and tendencies which ensure that "a great nation does not disintegrate into a few who are extremely rich and countless proletarians".

In addition, the existence of a large number of small and medium-scale businesses guarantees a market economy system as it exists in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The skilled trades, therefore, have a feeling for all tendencies which might threaten this economic freedom.

This varied nature of the skilled trades also makes sure that Germany's provinces remain living areas.

When one considers that the way out of the economic difficulties facing us during the eighties can only be achieved via greater individual responsibility, initiative and the willingness to take risks, skilled trades could become a symbol of the times.

The information-theory expert, Professor Karl Steinbuch, once wrote: "Middle-class awareness must, above all, face up to the destruction of independence in the economic and intellectual spheres."

"Independence is the best guarantee against unknown dangers and a prerequisite for future creativity."

In this respect, the skilled trades could become very important for the further development of our society.

The skilled trades must become the advocate of the human side of industry.

Jürgen Jaske (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 June 1983)

## Iran poised for an economic upswing, says chamber



German business ties with Iran have always been strong.

However, most businessmen still show restraint in their acquisition policies, even though the Tehran government has just published a new five-year plan with a long list of both major projects and measures to promote the country's small and medium-scale industries.

Spokeswoman for the Chamber of Commerce, Antje Moradian, expects an increase in travel to and from Iran by German businessmen in the near future.

The number of German firms in Iran dropped from 270 before the revolution to 110 in May 1980 and 80 this year.

"What we're all really waiting for is the end of the war," says Ernest A. Volckmar, manager of the Aachen-based air and heating technology firm, H. Krantz.

This would be the starting signal proper for increasing involvement by German firms in the Persian Gulf.

Many former projects are in the war-zone. Hardly anything is known about their present state.

The outcome of the war is also important in deciding which political group takes over the leadership of the state and the economy inside and outside the Tehran parliament.

The announced and known industrial projects provide an idea of Iran's need to catch up economically four years after the start of the revolution.

Ports are to be extended; airports to be built in provincial areas; 12 power stations to be set up with a power load of 10,000 megawatts; and a pumped-storage hydrostation with a capacity of four times 250 megawatts, is to be built in Tehran.

The Iranian railway network is to be completely electrified now that the connection between the Soviet border and the provincial capital, Tabriz, has been linked up.

A new international airport is to be built in Tehran itself and a major oil refinery in the province of Ilam.

Work on the gas pipeline into Turkey

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Continued on page 7

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Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands größte, liberale Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung.

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MAKING THE DIFFERENCE

In Genf spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn, USA entauscht

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## Iran ready for economic jump

Continued from page 6

duty with regard to paying up their debts.

Apart from a few individual businessmen who fled after the revolution broke out there have been no cases of refusal to repay loans.

Scare stories of nationalising foreign firms have revealed themselves to be completely unfounded: in the case of German companies.

Both German and other foreign firms are optimistic about the possibility of completing contracts they once started.

There is still a great need for housing for the 40 million Iranians, four million of whom are claimed to be unemployed (30 per cent of the gainfully employable persons).

The goods on the Tehran government's list of imports show that the blind faith shown by the Shah regime in large-scale projects is gone: machines, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, fertiliser, the motor industry and spare parts.

One of the biggest barriers to the further development of the Iranian economy is the lack of skilled workers.

Not only are the experts gone, who have left the country over the past four years, but four years of trainees are missing. Training charges are essential.

This is the only way to enable domestic capacities to be extended and to overcome the great economic dependence which has faced Iran during the past.

Dieter Löwe (Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblätter, 5 June 1983)



## Geneva and afterwards: the crucial factors

The Federal Republic of Germany is heading for one of the most serious domestic and foreign policy crises in its history.

In all probability the crisis will come to a head in six months' time, but people are already far from clear as to the implications of what is at stake.

The signs are that confusion will be even greater at the height of the crisis than it is now.

In their public statements the politicians are still hoping the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe will achieve results, an interim agreement at least, in time for the year's end deadline.

In reality they have virtually abandoned hope of a breakthrough over the past few months. The signs are that the talks will fail to achieve results, interim or otherwise, in 1983.

In keeping with the timetable agreed by Nato it will then be time to start stationing the new US missiles in Europe, beginning with Pershing 2s in Germany.

The peace movement, in the widest sense of the term, has announced its intention of preventing the installation of the new missiles.

The present Bonn government has repeatedly proclaimed its determination to go ahead with the Nato missile modernisation programme regardless of such resistance.

It hopes the resistance spokesmen for the peace movement have said will be offered will remain non-violent. But no one can be sure that it will.

What next to no-one realises any longer is how paradoxical the situation is likely to be at the year's end.

The Geneva talks may be expected to break down, either because the Americans declare them to have been a failure or because the Russians recall their delegation the moment the first Pershing 2s arrive in Germany.

The peace movement's resistance to their being stationed will then be based on the slogan: "No new US missiles in Europe!"

If this campaign is a success, Nato will indeed not be supplied with new missiles for Europe, while the Soviet Union can cheerfully shelve plans for a partial withdrawal of SS-20 missiles.

Washington is increasingly coming to feel that the Soviet leaders will not be prepared to negotiate seriously until they realise that implementation of the Nato decision can no longer be prevented.

Anyone who holds this view must logically welcome the arrival of the first Pershing 2s in Germany and be prepared to crush resistance to stationing them here come what may.

If it is right the new missiles must be stationed in Europe if there is to be any chance of a reduction in the number of new missile systems by both sides.

Politicians who hold this view are at a disadvantage in that they cannot prove their point. In all probability the

Soviet Union will do all it can to create the opposite impression.

Moscow can be sure to announce, in no uncertain terms, that the stationing of the first Pershings will end any hopes of reaching agreement.

The Soviet Union will then no longer be prepared to talk about a limitation in the number of missile systems.

Politicians might then argue that the Kremlin advanced exactly the same argument just before Nato arrived at its missile modernisation decision in December 1979.

Yet once the decision had been taken the Russians were soon ready to hold negotiations again.

Root-and-branch opponents of missile modernisation are unlikely to be convinced by this argument.

Opposition to the new US missiles has reached a stage at which it is so widespread and so determined that objective discussion between the two sides is virtually ruled out.

The Social Democrats have shown steadily less enthusiasm about the missile modernisation decision of late, especially since being relegated to the Opposition benches in Bonn.

Yet their own Bonn Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, was partly responsible for drafting the 1979 Nato resolution.

Be that as it may, it is virtually inconceivable that an SPD party conference might possibly endorse missile modernisation in any form as matters stand.

Even Herr Schmidt has paved the way for rejection of the idea by accusing the government of no longer seriously aiming at results in Geneva.

## Group seeks a merger of the two sets of missile talks

Protestant laymen led by Munich political scientist and historian Professor Klaus von Schubert have called for the Geneva talks on intercontinental (Strat) and medium-range (INF) missiles to be merged. The aim is to reach a comprehensive agreement on nuclear disarmament. This, in turn, is Article 8 of what the group call the Heidelberg peace memorandum, a name that calls to mind the Heidelberg theses drafted by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker in 1959.

The latest round in the arms race is a threat to Europe in particular. The Geneva talks on medium-range missiles will show whether confidence in arms control negotiations is forfeited entirely or a breakthrough is achieved.

Many nuclear devices are stored in Europe for use in central Europe as the potential theatre of an East-West war. Many medium-range Eurostrategic systems are stationed in and around Europe.

They all clearly demonstrate both the trend in nuclear technology toward combat capability and the consequences of inadequate arms limitation agree-

ments that leave leeway for "grey zones" and can thus be circumvented.

At the Geneva talks only a limited cross-section of Eurostrategic weapons is under discussion.

If the United States and the Soviet Union are unable to agree to forgo these weapon systems there will still be the Salt option of agreement on ceilings.

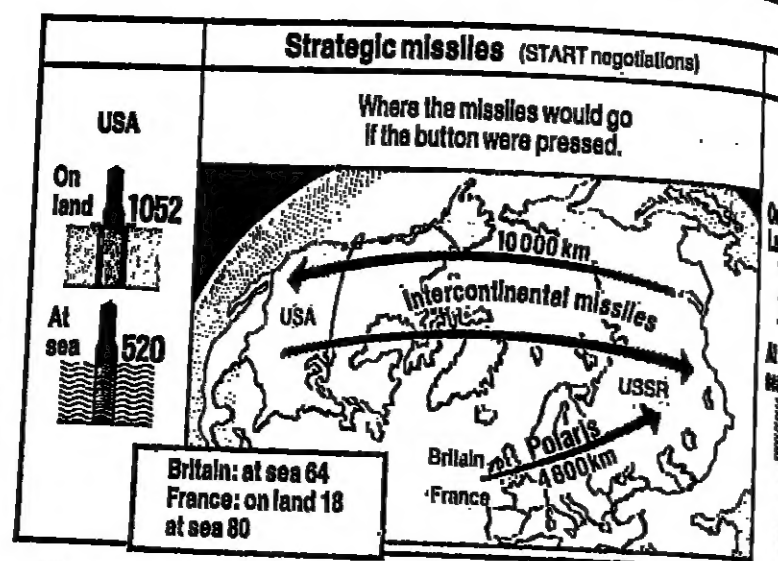
This would enable the two sides to carry on with their arms build-up or go ahead with missile modernisation.

There is also the possibility of a minor reduction, no more than symbolic in character. Neither possibility is an acceptable solution.

Yet if the negotiation brief was extended to include all comparable Eurostrategic systems and shorter-range tactical nuclear weapons, agreement might be reached on comprehensive nuclear disarmament.

As a first step the United States and the Soviet Union as the two sides at Geneva could call a halt to the arms race and decide to extend the talks to all regional strategic and theatre tactical nuclear weapons.

As a second step they can then agree to scrap these categories of weapons en-



The only point that is still at issue in the SPD is whether the party, and leading Social Democrats, ought to take an active part in opposing the stationing of the missiles as some groups demand.

Party leaders have so far stalled on this point, but they might yet be swept along on the crest of a wave of opposition to missile modernisation.

The situation is much the same in the trade union movement.

There, as in the SPD leadership, the leaders are still level-headed enough to oppose the demand by Oskar Lafontaine, the SPD mayor of Saarbrücken, for a general strike in protest against the missiles.

The domestic crisis that seems to lie ahead could prove so ominous as to prompt consideration whether there might not be some way of avoiding it.

The first idea in this direction was the moratorium proposal, which envisaged continuing the Geneva talks in the New Year if need be and postponing missile modernisation while they continued.

But the Soviet government would probably infer that the West was no longer so sure it could afford to go ahead with missile modernisation.

Moscow might then lose interest in coming to terms.

intercontinental (Strat) strategic weapons.

By linking the two so as to make any gaps they could negotiate a comprehensive agreement to reduce weapons.

It would not allow any "grey zones" to arise and could thus be circumvented.

At the same time a European control network of agreements on conventional arms, manpower and movement options needs setting up to prevent war becoming wageable or a fresh arms dynamic occurring.

An MBFR agreement in Vienna long overdue. A Conference on management in Europe ought to be continuing negotiations on military confidence-building.

In this way the remaining nuclear weapons held by the powers would become deterrants again.

That might not eliminate the present dilemma, but it would provide specific access to the elimination of nuclear weapons called Article Five.

The agenda in Geneva could be extended that a comprehensive reduction in the various nuclear weapons was conceivable alongside the reduction in conventional armed forces.

The way can and must be paved for a comprehensive reduction of nuclear weapons.

Europe for a comprehensive reduction of nuclear weapons.

## TRAVEL

## Shock for holidaymakers as another Berlin company goes to the wall

The collapse of Flug-Union, the well-known Berlin travel company, came shock to the trade. It is only a year Laker's travel bureau subsidiary, a German office was in Berlin, even more spectacularly to the

came as an even greater shock to holidaymakers in the city. "Current conditions in Berlin make it impossible to continue in business," the company tersely announced.

It was the end of the road for a firm used to be the second-largest air travel company in the city.

Current market conditions give rise to serious fears as to the entire future of tourism from Berlin. Rumours are rife. In the 1960s Flug-Union was the No. 1 Berlin; only Berliner Flug Ring did many people would say the company had abandoned all attempts to survive.

The missiles themselves are the crux of the matter. The term of world affairs will determine pending which way the missile goes.

Any attempt to avert a year's end will probably be a failure. We must be prepared for setbacks but we ought at least to understand what is at stake.

Wolfgang H. (Hannoversche Allgemeine)

At the same time West German operators joined the price war in Berlin, bidding flights from Berlin to make cheaper than flights from West Germany.

Berlin operators were more or less left to face competition on their own, the one being politically motivated dumping in air fares charged by the GDR airline, and other

With the aid of travel agents in West Germany they tempted more and more air traffic to fly from Schönefeld, East Berlin, seriously jeopardising charter flights to Greece.

When Laker Holidays, the Berlin subsidiary of Laker Airways, made a bid for the market with rock-bottom prices, about 60,000 Berlin holidaymakers fled with Laker. The other operators, especially the local firms, were

overall surplus at DM45m was nearly DM40m better than the year before.

The overall surplus includes DM21m in profits remitted by subsidiaries of which Condor, the charter operator, accounted for DM93m.

Lufthansa ordinary shares and debentures will be paying a five-per-cent dividend for 1982.

## Smaller airports likely to get increased business

German and European air transport seems to be on the brink of the awaited change of course. But there has been far too much about change in politics, in civil

tion it is a tacit progress. Smaller German airports, with lower passenger figures and fewer international flights, have been first to sense the change.

Handover has been, particularly kept promoting inter-regional European traffic and flights between smaller

German airports and larger airports in neighbouring countries.

It now looks as though the idea is no longer mere wishful thinking. Hanover has achieved a breakthrough with flights to Amsterdam.

As part of the political change the new Bonn government indicated that it would be willing to consider allocating the route to a smaller private operator.

Lufthansa then stepped in to serve the route, and there are now proposals for a complete secondary network over and

Flug Ring and Flug-Union ran into difficulties for the first time. It was partly their own fault for having made no attempt to meet the Laker challenge.

Laker's success was short-lived. The company went out of business in February 1982. Not even Sir Freddie Laker could make ends meet by charging less than cost.

Berlin air tour operators breathed a sigh of relief, but not the affected holidaymakers.

Worried by Laker's failure, many holidaymakers decided to play safe and book with TUI, the largest and arguably safest operator.

TUI steadily improved its position, offering cut-price tours from Berlin only. Cumbersome local firms, operating only from Berlin, were unable to compete.

Their only strong point was that they ran air tours to less popular destinations. On popular routes they were increasingly unable to hold their own.

Competition grew even more ruinous early this year when NUR and TUI waged a price war of their own even though NUR, for instance, lost DM11m

Lufthansa is doing much better than many other airlines.

Last year the 128 airlines which are members of IATA lost roughly DM4.5bn.

Lufthansa's turnover last year was nearly five per cent up, at DM8.1bn, and although air traffic was DM113.5m in the red the company's performance is improving.

In 1981 operations in this sector run at a loss that was DM64m higher.

Other company activities netted a profit of DM146m, leaving Lufthansa DM33m in the black on balance. The

Berlin operators were unable to compete with either. Yet Flug-Ring, Flug-Union and Unger-Flugreisen managed to hold their own.

The first really serious setback was in 1981 when Laker Holidays, the Berlin subsidiary of Laker Airways, made a bid for the market with rock-bottom prices, about 60,000 Berlin holidaymakers fled with Laker. The other operators, especially the local firms, were

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last year. It was a loss that would have meant the end for any smaller operator, and sluggish bookings were the reason for the latest price war.

Prices were undercut for one holiday arrangement after another, as they have been in West Germany this year too, and holidaymakers could hardly be blamed for making hay while the sun shone.

So it is hardly surprising that the Flug-Union shareholders, Haru and Ulaubreisen, were no longer prepared to invest a further DM1m in the company.

They first put their holdings up for sale, then offered to give them away. A private group is said to have been prepared to step in but was reportedly ruled out by the majority shareholders.

The majority shareholders, Bayern-Express and P. Kühn, are both wholly owned by Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, and the Bundesbahn board are said to have given the thumbs-down.

Negotiations with another interested party failed to come up trumps; it is rumoured in the trade, which left the

company with no choice but to call in the receiver.

The travel trade is by no means alone in wondering why the Bundesbahn failed to stave off the collapse of Flug-Union with only three weeks to go to the start of the Berlin summer holidays.

It is hardly surprising that a closer look is being taken at Bundesbahn stakes in other travel companies. It holds 50.1 per cent of the share capital of Deutsches Reisebüro, for instance, which in its turn holds an 11.599-per cent stake in TUI.

The railways also hold a 55-per-cent shareholding in the Bavarian travel agency that holds a further 11.599-per cent stake in TUI.

Other TUI shareholders include Hapag-Lloyd, the shipping company, and the Springer Group newspapers *Hamburger Abendblatt* and *Die Welt*.

The trade has a sneaking suspicion that the Bundesbahn was deliberately willing to allow Flug-Union to close down because most holidaymakers who had booked with Flug-Union would probably switch to TUI.

In terms of bookings TUI is certainly head and shoulders ahead of the rest for air tours in Berlin. Flug-Ring and NUR are equal second, closely followed by Unger.

Local operators are frankly talking in terms of West German companies going all out to force them out of business, and no-one knows what will happen if they succeed.

H. v. Przychowski (Der Tagesspiegel, 5 June 1983)

## Lufthansa in sight of the cloud with the silver(ish) lining

Board chairman Heinz Ruhnau admits that good luck was on the airline's side. Fuel prices, for instance, were up only one pfennig to 72 pfennigs per litre, which was substantially below what had been expected.

Fuel consumption was down: seven per cent, boosting productivity and further cutting costs per ton-kilometre.

Since Lufthansa carried roughly 400,000 tons of freight and 60,000 tons of mail this made a handsome contribution toward profits.

Lufthansa carried 14 million passengers, or roughly the same as the year before. Herr Ruhnau noted that the proportion of business-class passengers had been maintained at roughly 60 per cent.

On domestic routes 85 per cent of passengers travel business.

Market trends varied widely in 1982. Traffic was up on Far and Middle East

above the airline's existing European services.

At present the plans look like being put into practice by Lufthansa before a competitor elbows in.

The new routes will be flown by DLT, in which Lufthansa holds a stake. So the national airline should have developments under control, just as the DLT plans stand a fair chance of success.

Free market economists are rightly upset by the idea that Lufthansa seems to have a hand in everything. But the solution in the pipeline should be an improvement on the existing situation.

The most striking disparities in services between German airports will hopefully be eliminated as soon as possible.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 June 1983)

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The Federal Materials Research Establishment in West Berlin publishes a bulky annual report printed on glossy art paper.

Merely to browse through it is to be shocked from time to time by the thought of how many materials near and far can corrode, explode and collapse.

Lovers of technical jargon should find the report absolutely enthralling — if, that is, they happen to know what a computerised goniometer, gas-chromatographic motor fuel analysis and tests of the decontaminability of surfaces are (not to mention the shearing stability of polymer additives).

Some of the scenarios outlined in the report are tales of horror.

Yet scientists at the research establishment are not out to create panic; they are level-headed technicians who do their arithmetic.

In a swiftly changing world of technology they constantly have to devise new test procedures and testing devices.

The establishment has a payroll of about 1,200, one in four of whom is either a scientist or engineer. It works for the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

It runs on a budget of over DM100m, but as its head, Dr G. W. Becker, notes, it is growing increasingly difficult to make ends meet at a time when the emphasis is on economy in public spending.

As a general rule little is heard in public about the Berlin research facility, although it recently made headline news by providing part of the proof that Stern magazine's Hitler Diaries were forgeries.

For the experts this particular task was no problem. In a matter of days they were able to show that the cord used in a diary that purported to have been written in 1934 was not available until 1938.

The man-made fibre and optical bleach used in the paper of a diary dated 1941 could not have been available before 1948 at the earliest.

Scientists are still dealing with the collapse of the Berlin Kongresshalle on 21 May 1980. They now know exactly how it happened.

Cork plugs were used to seal gaps in the reinforced concrete. They stored damp and caused the structural steel to corrode.

How is such concealed damage to be spotted in time? Most buildings, the annual report says, are "hostile" to checks.

So the establishment recommends devising procedures by which damage can be identified early.

Corrosion was also found to have been caused by salt spread to clear

## RESEARCH

### Tales from the corrosion and explosion department

snow, while it also occurred extensively on flat roofs clad in bitumen sheeting.

This finding solved once and for all a longstanding dispute between the manufacturers of bitumen sheeting and galvanised sheet metal.

Anything that has to do with environmental protection, recycling or energy-saving is growing steadily more important for the Berlin research establishment.

The annual report deals in detail with a new kind of corrosion that has been found to affect reinforced concrete structures.

Motorists who use West Berlin's urban autobahn are suffering from this particular blight, which has made it necessary for the authorities to close several slip roads.

Rust has occurred on the back of the supporting walls where they are in contact with the soil, indicating the presence of hitherto unknown corrosion damage.

Europe will have lead-free motor fuel by 1990 at the latest if the British and German governments get their way.

At the next session of the Council of Ministers in Brussels, Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann will submit for EEC consideration clean air regulations aimed, like a British bid, at the introduction of lead-free fuel.

It is already mandatory in the United States and Japan and could be soon throughout the European Community.

Britain would like to see lead-free fuel in use by 1987, but France and Italy have said that they will be opposing any such bid for the time being.

Lead-free motor fuel can only be welcomed wholeheartedly from an environmental aspect. The 100 million or so motor vehicles in the Common Market release enormous amounts of lead into the atmosphere.

British public opinion has been alarmed by persistent reports that children who grow up in areas where there is heavy traffic have almost toxic levels of lead in their blood.

Lead has also become a problem for many farmers. Grass alongside busy roads can no longer be used as fodder because its lead content is too high.

In motor fuel lead plays an important

The report notes that damage of this kind could affect all reinforced concrete structures that come into contact with the soil.

There may be limits to the tests the establishment is required to carry out but the borderline between tests and materials research is fluid and indistinct.

Technicians are working on materials, especially ceramics, that withstand extremely high temperatures for long periods.

Materials used in heat shields for space craft, for instance, need not be any use for turbines that have to run for a decade. This is a problem that is being looked into in Berlin.

The containers used for intermediate storage of radioactive waste in the Federal Republic of Germany are said to be extremely safe.

The establishment has completed its research work in this sector, providing an answer to one of the most important

### Attempt to get a deal on lead-free petrol

part, that of increasing the octane rating and making the engine less likely to pink.

This was an essential prerequisite for high compression, a key feature of modern fuel-miser engines. But environmental qualities are equally important.

Any substantial further reduction in the amount of harmful substances in car exhaust fumes can only be achieved with the aid of catalysts.

The exhaust gases are passed through pipes lined with metallic oxide catalysts that trigger afterburn. But catalysts can only be used with lead-free fuel.

Clean exhausts have their drawbacks. The catalyst costs extra cash and creates extra weight, while lead-free fuel means the compression must be lowered.

As a result performance declines and fuel consumption increases. The oil companies have already announced that lead-free fuel will cost more.

questions arising in connection with planning permission for the storage facilities in Ahnsee.

Tests even simulated a crash of an aircraft crashing on the pellets, which are made of cast iron.

They are suitable for storing nuclear material for up to 40 years.

Staff have also carried out a part of the stage-set for the German-language premiere of Gertrude Stein's *Doktor Faustus lichterloh* (Doctor Faustus Lights the Lights), written in 1938.

At this time, Faust has sold his soul to the devil to obtain electric light. He expresses his infatuation during a monologue: "Just a few hours and I would have invented the electric light of day myself."

The drums would then be beating, the sentences race past the audience leaving the surface soil as the drums prevent radioactive about full stops or commas, which from finding their way into the environment of man, from nature.

Tests had shown the soil in the area to be highly radioactive. The area to be highly radioactive. The area to be highly radioactive. The area to be highly radioactive.

Gertrude Stein, the American poetess, theoretician, is not all that well-known in Germany.

She was born in 1874 and moved to the United States in 1902, where she set up an informal "salon". This was a meeting place for many famous artists, from Pablo Picasso to Juan Gris, from Apollinaire to Gertrude Stein.

Since all major manufacturers of cars to the United States have known how to regard catalytic converters.

But what is to be done with used cars? If lead-free fuel is mandatory virtually all motor vehicles would need converting over.

Problems could arise with older cars and compact models (VW Golf and Fiat Ritmo) which would need conversion costs of DM2,000 per car.

How, for that matter, is one to convert a car to lead-free fuel? The catalyst breaks down the exhaust fumes and converts the car to lead-free fuel.

There can be no doubt that exhaust fumes are a must, but catalysts would do well to reduce the oil has long been available as a environmentally unimpeachable fuel.

Tax incentives to persuade motorists to switch to diesel engines would be a option that was neither complex nor took too long.

It would ease the burden of the environment without increasing consumption.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 19 June 1983)

## THE THEATRE

### Stein's Faust: a desire to go to hell (granted)

Stein turned into a kind of modern-day mother-figure. This is most obvious in Ernest Hemingway's case, whose succinct narrative is unthinkable without her support.

Her own works — short dramas, "operas", narratives, a complicatedly constructed auto-biography — still haven't been really discovered.

This is underlined by the fact that it has taken so long for her *Doctor Faustus Lights the Lights* to find its way on to the German stage. After all, its operatic libretto deals with the greatest hero in German literature. This is a play in which the "plot" is only just discernible.

To a certain extent, there is the familiar Faust cast: the inventor Faust himself; the comparatively restrained swindling devil, Mephisto, who is helped by a snake ("Herr Natter"); Gretchen, who is bitten by the snake (the link to the paradise myth) and who is called "Margarete Ida and Helena Annabel", an allusion to Goethe's *Faust II*.

A few other characters — a "lad", a dog, a man from the sea, a boy and a girl — contrast this version from the original *Faustus* and introduce more basic elements. It provides the opportunity for choral and ballet parts.

This year's Schwetzingen Festival began with a successful revival of the opera *Mitridate* by the Harnoncourt/Ponnelle ensemble (Zurich). It finished on an equally successful note with a premiere performance of round countries that have yet to be seen in Germany: Werner Henze's latest opera *Die englische Katze* (The English Cat).

The recoco theatre in Schwetzingen has already been the scene of a premiere performance of one of Henze's operas back in 1961, the much-performed *Die drei Lieder* (Elegy for Young Lovers).

Five years ago, Henze, born in Göttingen in 1926 and now living in Italy, was commissioned by the Schwetzingen Festival organisers and the Württemberg State Theatre to compose a new

work of musical drama. Only recently, the S. Fischer Verlag published *Die englische Katze, ein Arbeitsbuch 1978-1982* (The English Cat, a Working Diary 1978-1982), in which the author/composer Henze records the general observations, reflections and aphorisms made during the preparation and production of his operatic work.

This workshop report will remain a significant document long after the play itself is no longer performed.

The libretto to this "story for singers and musicians" is based on an epistolary novel by Balzac, *Peines de coeur d'une chatte anglaise*, the illustrations

for which were drawn by the social critic and artist Eugène de Grandville.

Henze saw the Balzac novel performed by an Argentinian theatre group in Paris in 1977. During this performance he felt a desire to "write a sinister and oblique musical score to suit the sinister and oblique story".

He then asked the English dramatist Edward Bond to write the libretto. Bond transposed the story from the French *directoire* to Victorian London in 1900.

It is a fabulous parable which is played in the world of animals.

The scenes of love, marriage, intrigue and murder played by the cats on stage represent a caustic social satire, the actors in their animal masks suffer and experience the fate of human beings.

The Society for the Protection of Cats, founded by the cats symbolises capitalism.

As the composer points out: "after all, the whole opera deals with money."

The plot's comic element is constantly questioned. And yet, the moral of the lengthy (over three hours) story, that the best are slain, is pretty weak.

Musically, on the other hand, *Die englische Katze* has a great deal to offer.

The opera's composition was inspired by the Italian Opera Buffa from the early 17th century, Mozart, Rossini, Sullivan (the English Lortzing) of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, and Stravinsky.

The variation technique used by Henze takes its bearings from a major work of this genre, Beethoven's *Diabelli* variations.

More than this, it enables a structuring of events, words and sentences. For the organisation of language and its particles is a, if not the objective of Stein's art. In his book *Die neuen Wirklichkeiten* (The New Realities), Günter Block explains: "Indeed, Gertrude Stein's relationship to words is more material than aesthetic. Her intention was not to conjure up associations, but to allow the words to speak for themselves... Gertrude Stein was in love with vocabulary, sounds, sentences, constructions, childish rhymes which could interweave with her prose..."

Producer Taborski goes even further still in his programme: "Stein denies us the convenience of explanation, an age-old custom in traditional drama, and presents the audience with a disquieting invitation: to feel free to choose the inter-

pretation". Taborski himself decides to interpret freely. What at first appears to be a narrative (or to be more precise, text to an opera and thus a lyrical work) is then subjected to the influence of unbridled theatre.

The wave-like movement varies between a brooding silence and temperamental vivacity.

There is a stronger link than in

Continued on page 12



Allowing words to speak for themselves... Gertrude Stein's *Doctor Faustus Lights the Lights*.

(Photo: Stefan Ostry)

pretation". Taborski himself decides to interpret freely. What at first appears to be a narrative (or to be more precise, text to an opera and thus a lyrical work) is then subjected to the influence of unbridled theatre.

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Continued on page 12

The main actors and the various social groups are assigned typical motifs and instruments; the sound of which helps the audience understand the course of events more easily.

Henze himself on this point: "The music shows bias, it shows who is liked and who is disliked."

The score leaves no doubt here. For example during the marvellous arioso between Minette and her lover Tom or in the shrill, aggressive sounds for the despised Cat Society for the Protection of Cats, where the forced cacophony often sounds like proper caterwauling.

Henze's music seems to be at its most impressive and powerful where its intention is a naturally flowing melody.

The composer is able to extract flattering and hard sounds, wit and drama, and lyrical sensitivity from the limited orchestra of colours.

This proves his compositional perfection and his successful musical characterisation.

The performance by the orchestra of the Württemberg State Theatre Stuttgart, conducted by the masterly and lively Dennis Russell Davies also deserves praise.

The costumes were designed to fit the milieu and period and added authenticity to the production.

The composer should consider cutting out some of the rather long-winded second part in the interests of a better audience understanding of his work.

Inga Nielsen and Elisabeth Glauser put on a convincing performance as the two cats Minette and Bubette.

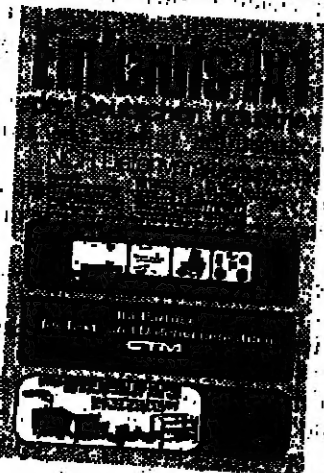
Inga Nielsen had to master both bewitchingly soft lyrics and colportages. Martin Flinké was a good Lord Puff.

Roland Bracht — a regular guest in Saarbrücken — successfully took on the role of Arnold and Wolfgang Schöne was a loving and lovable Tom.

Albert-Peter Biltz

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 4 June 1983)

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Fabulous parable... Henze's *Die englische Katze*.

(Photo: Joachim Schmidtmann)



Anna Seghers, who has died in East Berlin, was as old as the century and would have been 83 on 17 November.

Her death marks the end of a chapter in the history of socialist German writing and of German literature as a whole.

She was the last of the great writers of middle-class origin who joined forces with a working class that itself now no longer exists.

Her parents in Mainz were middle-class Jews and she grew up in a home where the bourgeois traditions of the arts were staunchly upheld.

Schiller was one of the writers she particularly appreciated as a girl. He was soon joined by Dostoyevsky, whose influence is apparent in so many ways in her early work.

She read art history and Sinology at university and borrowed her nom-de-plume (her real name was Netty Reiling) from Hercules Seghers, a contemporary of Rembrandt's.

The first work she had published as Anna Seghers was already written in a style that was unmistakably her own.

1928 was the year in which she both joined the Communist Party and made a name for herself as a writer with her short novel *Aufstand der Fischer von St. Barbara* (Uprising of the Fishermen of St. Barbara).

It was written in a laconic style that

## Grass elected chairman of arts academy

Writer Günter Grass has been elected president of the Academy of Arts in West Berlin. He takes over from architect Werner Düttmann, who held the post for nearly 12 years until he died last January.

It is a three-year term. There were several candidates, but Grass is said to have commanded majority support at the first ballot of the 80 members present.

The academy has over 200 members, of whom some live outside Berlin. Grass, 55, has for years lived in Berlin and north Germany.

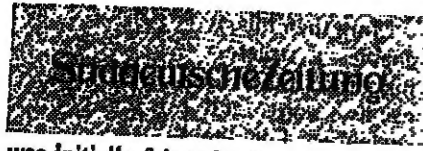
His new vice-president is Berlin sculptor Rolf Szymanski, 54, who was previously head of the academy's fine arts section.

His old job has been taken over by Eberhard Roters, director of the Berlinische Galerie.

dpa  
(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 6 June 1983)

## LITERATURE

### Veteran writer's death closes a chapter



was initially felt to be "manly." It won her the Kleist Prize, one of the most prestigious literary awards in the Weimar Republic.

She played an active part in the work of the Proletarian-Revolutionary Writers' League as a member of which she made the acquaintance of Georg Lukács, whose exact opposite she was to become 10 years later, in exile.

She went into exile as soon as the Nazis came to power. Her novel *Kopf-Loth* (Head-Money) was one of the first literary reactions to German Fascism.

It tells an impressive and forceful tale of farm life before and immediately after 1933.

In 1934 she was in Austria to study the background of the February uprising. But France, especially Paris, came to mean home for her in exile.

She spent her time sitting writing at café tables in the French capital. Her output included *Die Rettung* (The Rescue), 1937, a novel that testified to the solidarity that was a hallmark of the working-class movement until its destruction.

At congresses held to defend the arts in the 1930s she spoke up in national patriotism for German culture, which faced destruction at the hands of the Third Reich.

Her novel *Das siebte Kreuz* (The Seventh Cross) was arguably the supreme expression of her "love of the Fatherland" (the title of her speech at the 1935 congress in defence of the arts).

In both literary and political terms it was the most important German novel to be written in exile during the Nazi era.

It tells the tale of seven prisoners who escape from a Nazi concentration camp. One is not caught, being finally smuggled out of the country.

It is a tale of hope: hope that Fascism's powers of self-destruction would prove its undoing.

It is an extraordinary tale of the ordinary lives of ordinary people. Everyday life plays a leading part in rescuing the hero, Georg Heisler.

He succeeds in escaping from Ger-

many because a number of different people feel called on to do something to ensure he gets away. They do so without cross-reference, as it were.

Franz Marnet, Heisler's friend, expresses the specific utopia that is included in the novel as follows:

"After it is all over I would still like to be where I am now, but differently. In the same firm, but a different person. To work here for us... and it must all be here."

In the prologue she paints a forceful picture of the Rhenish countryside to which she lays claim despite the homeland mythology of Fascism.

*Das siebte Kreuz* depicted resistance to the Nazis. It was not a one-sided resistance and was shown in social depth.

The film version, directed by Fred Zinnemann and starring Spencer Tracy, may well have made a lasting mark on the view of Germany held in the United States during the Second World War.

*Transit*, 1944, was a more personal account of life in exile. It tells the tale of a German worker holed up in Marseilles waiting for a US visa. He eventually stays behind.

In a sense it is the tale of Anna Seghers herself, who only just managed, with her husband and children, to escape the Vichy police.

But late in life she claimed never to have undergone crises, and she was indeed an optimist who survived more than the years of exile in which she emerged as a leading voice from Mexico.

In exile she was busy drawing up plans for a post-war Germany to which she planned to return as soon as she could.

She returned to the Soviet Zone and served the new German state in the making there. She was head of what was to become the GDR Writers' Association from 1952 to 1978.

So she was in her late 70s before she



Parlour cafe tables and workbench... Anna Seghers (Photo: Lohse)

retired from a job she took and her post-war writing showed a confidence in the future of historical change.

But she failed to equal the she set in exile, and the call to arms for her last especially *Die Entscheidung* (The Decision) and *Das Vertrauen* (The Trust), has dropped by almost credited in the West.

Given real life and history in the GDR it was hard to them in the Federal Republic as us chronicles of the new state she wanted and hoped the New Man it was expected.

Later, in the 1970s, she material that called to mind work.

Stories such as *Das weiße Überfahrt* and *Sonderbare* were impressive highlights of writing of which none of the GDR authors would have been.

In terms of art policy they an emancipation from the dogmatic realism and opened up the way in which, for instance, work of Helmut Müller was able to shape.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung)

## EDUCATION

### Dropping birthrate drives secondary schools to bid for pupils

difficult not to write a satire on German school system. One joke the headmasters of our highly-regarded *Gymnasien* (high schools) are to the streets with a lasso to a few more pupils.

There is a growing suspicion that are not that important any more *Gymnasien*. All that matters is that school has pupils.

Parents interested in sending their to a *Gymnasium* (as opposed to *Gesamtschule* or comprehensive) are worriedly informed by the headmaster that they will have to wait and see whether enough children turn up for next-year class.

The Education Ministries repeatedly schools against resorting to inadvisable advertising practices.

The whole problem is the result of a dramatic slump in birth rates ever since the end of the sixties.

It is all too obvious that many find it difficult to accept the fact that the reason for this problem does not lie in misdirected educational policies but in a fateful demographic watershed.

The abrupt change of scenario, however, does cast an informative light on our educational system.

It shows how ill-suited its three-tier system is to cope with the changes required.

The growing competition between the individual schools (and types of

search and teaching, our education system is drying up at grass roots.

Politicians and pressure groups are faced by almost insoluble problems.

Can educational policies simultaneously overcome the problem of overcrowding (in colleges/universities) and shrinkage (in elementary schools)?

Public discussion on education still centres on the labour market problems presented by the fact that the generation born in years in which there were high birth rates is now looking for work.

The concern about a possible surplus of academics must be relaxed by an appreciation of the new problems at the very basis of the educational system.

Too many politicians seek refuge in the popular practice of looking for ideological scapegoats to take the blame for the malaise instead of concentrating on the problems at hand.

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It shows how ill-suited its three-tier system is to cope with the changes required.

The growing competition between the individual schools (and types of

schools) together with the parents' desire to obtain the best possible education for their children may mean that secondary modern schools drop out of the running.

At the same time, efforts by philologists to maintain the achievement-oriented and exclusive character of the *Gymnasien* will be undermined by the increased competition.

The basic law of supply and demand threatens to make irrelevant all the profound debates on the meaning and significance of *Gymnasium* education.

In our qualification-mindedness, its role is reduced to that of an educational institution which provides the most valuable and worthwhile qualification going.

Even up to now, parents have done everything to make sure their children have to opportunity to enjoy the fruits of this system, regardless of any talent or achievement-based reservations.

Attempts by *Gymnasien* to oppose such trends have not been all that successful.

Now that *Gymnasien* have to worry about their very existence and ability to function, their interest in erecting more difficult entrance barriers is likely to wane.

As long as the number of secretaries and assistants depends on the number of pupils, as long as the reformed secondary stage of education needs

enough pupils to maintain its system of grouping pupils into special courses, *Gymnasien* will do their utmost to attract as many children as possible.

The loud complaints by the various education ministries about the relaxed attitude some *Gymnasien* have towards achievement will do nothing to change this.

Society's qualification-mindedness is now relentlessly demanding its price.

The struggle between the school to get their fair share of children has already begun. The prospects for secondary modern schools (*Hauptschule*) aren't too good.

All the set phrases about the alleged equal value of secondary modern education and all the tricks used by politicians in recent years to enhance the status of this school category are worthless in the face of competition to get the best qualifications.

The secondary modern school, for example in Bavaria, doesn't even provide the children with their first public examination (at the age of 15 or 16).

Here, there are only nine years of education, whereas ten years are necessary before the first examination can be taken.

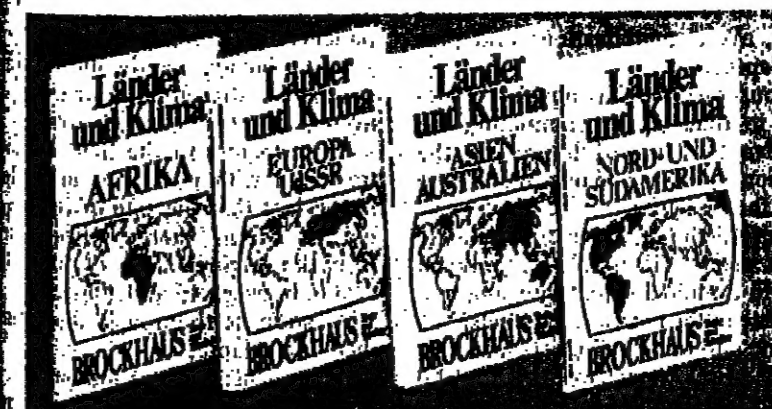
It is not hard to imagine how parents will react in future if they receive a friendly letter from a *Gymnasium* headmaster asking them to consider sending their child to his school.

Is there any way of preventing the secondary modern schools from disintegrating into schools for "the rest," for those who didn't manage to get a place in a *Gymnasium* or who decided for social reasons not to take part in the competition for the best qualifications?

There is a growing conflict between

Continued on page 14

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## Road to hell

Continued from page 11

Stein's original play to the story of the Creation.

The tree of knowledge of good and evil towers over the playing area between the audience, surrounded by significant forbidden fruit (apples).

Kazuko Watanabe designed the stage-set and the costumes, which range from modern-day to the American pioneer period.

A great deal appears to be highly subjective addition. The humming choir, for example, which creates a mystic atmosphere before the play begins, or the "ballet" scene, where the actors writhe on their seats after Natter bites Margarete.

Sometimes, Tabari introduces his very personal themes, smothering the original text. One example is when the actors consider how to eliminate the "lad" and the dog, thinking up the most horrific torture fantasies.

On the whole, however, Tabari and the actors themselves (Jacobsen as Faust, Klaus Fischer as Mephisto, Silvia Fenz as Margarete, Ursula Höpfner

as Natter, Sandra Markus as the Karl Lauber as the dog, Georg Bode, Klaus Redlin, Renate Fenz put on an exciting and captivating performance.

Their collective acting, often established its own harmonious Theatre between ritual and sensation, between intellectual and sensuality, transposing Stein's film into vivid images.

Stanley Walden, the man piano, composed his own jazz for the performance.

Although his sound patterns are lodes, inspired by Charles Jiminy Giffre and even Beethoven, helped the actor, there was whether it helped bring out the self more clearly. Maybe there was too much singing.

Admittedly, there is an unending longing for Faust at the end of the go to Hell.

The fact that he is not saved by this part of Faust's character.

This production in Cologne is the wide spectrum of possibilities this kind of theatre. It was rewarded plenty of applause at the end.

Rainer Hahn

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1983)



## ■ MEDICINE

## Slipped discs put German spines out of joint

One in three of all West Germans between the ages of 40 and 70 has a slipped disc, say doctors.

The disorder is in no way a "fashionable complaint". There has always been a high percentage of middle-aged men and women complaining about backache.

In most cases, however, the pains were thought to be rheumatic, and treated accordingly.

Towards the end of the last century progress made in X-ray technology showed that the backaches were due to excessive strain on the intervertebral discs.

Each disc consists of a jelly-like core (nucleus pulposus), enclosed by dense fibrous tissue, which is firmly attached to the bodies of the vertebrae.

They act as shock-absorbers and pre-

vent the individual vertebrae from rubbing against one another during movement of the upper part of the body.

The nucleus pulposus has to stand considerable pressure and tension. Unfortunately, it is not suited for permanent strain as it belongs to the poorly nourished tissues, as do the other joint cartilages and tendons.

Metabolism takes a very long time in the case of the intervertebral discs; this means that signs of strain can occur after quite a short period.

The usual cause is a faulty posture and incorrect lifting or carrying of heavy weights.

A human being's "natural" posture is standing and walking upright. In this position the pressure on the intervertebral discs is about 50 kilograms.

If during work the arms are stretched out, this weight increases by about 25 kilograms.

If the backbone is flexed there is a dynamic strain on the shell of the discs, a strain which is intensified if the person lifts heavy objects.

Persons whose work regularly involves bending forward or carrying heavy weights exert excessive pressure on the jelly-like substance between the vertebrae.

Over the years, the disc is then worn down so much that the slightest movement rubs the vertebrae of the backbone against one another. This leads to backache.

Since the regenerative capacity of the nucleus pulposus is limited, the patient has to avoid excessive strain of the discs over a longer period. Appropriate nourishment is also necessary to strengthen the regenerative capacity.

In all cases, prevention is definitely better than cure. For this reason, many places of work have been structured so as to make sure that the back is kept as straight as possible.

According to industrial medicine stipulations, weights should only be lifted with a "flat back".

Housewives should also take care to that their backs are straight and that they squat to pick up things, tensing their stomach and back muscles at the same time.

This guarantees and even spread of the strain on the discs during lifting and carrying, preventing the wearing down of the sides of the disc.

Persons sitting down or driving a car should also make sure that the lumbar spinal column is supported.

The acquisition of modern office and kitchen chairs serves to protect the intervertebral discs.

Even while seated, an incorrect posture can wear down the discs.

When driving a car attention should be paid to supporting the back with an appropriate backrest.

(Rheinische Post, 2 June 1983)

## A certain cure for ulcers still wanted

The medicinal treatment of the ulcer attempts to re-establish a state of equilibrium, avoid complications and prevent relapses.

A group of drugs has now been successful in reducing or eliminating the aggressive factors and improving the protection of the mucous membrane against these factors.

However, the resistance of gastric mucous membrane itself can only be helped to a limited extent by using medicine due to the risk of side effects.

Gastric and duodenal ulcers take between 10 and 15 years to develop. The illness follows a phase-like pattern and in many cases therapy in any one of these phases can lead to speedy relief

and accelerated curing of the ulcer for a high percentage of patients.

This presumes, of course, that the ulcers are relatively uncomplicated and only rarely does therapy get interrupted because of serious side effects.

Nevertheless, as Lambrecht points out, treatment still presents a problem to the therapist, as many patients have at least one relapse.

In Germany, peptic ulcers themselves after about four years average of 50 per cent of cases.

The progress in the field of treatment with medicines is apparent in the fact that the rate of relapse after long-term therapy has fallen from the original range of 40 per cent to between 15 and 20 per cent.

As soon as therapy is discontinued there is a relapse.

Lambrecht: "At the moment there is no ulcer medicine in a position to cure the illness."

(Lübecker Nachrichten)

## More deaf than you ever heard

Fewer than half of 14,000 people who took part in a hearing test conducted by the German Deaf Association passed without difficulty.

This "alarming result" was evidence for the fact that there are many people who can't hear properly, many believe, said a spokesman.

According to a report by the Deaf Association, about four million people are hard of hearing but only one million have a hearing aid.

According to the experts, recognition, treatment and care of the hearing impaired is important.

The problems are not restricted to the case of 14 to 20 per cent of the population who have hearing aids.

There are often learning difficulties and a delay in the development of speech.

In an effort to prevent deafness cannot be reversed, medical treatment should already begin during childhood.

In this respect, the Green Deaf Association presented a cost-benefit analysis. A proper early recognition of deafness would cost about DM10 million but would ultimately save social and medical insurance about DM47 million.

(Mannheimer Morgen)

## SPORT

## Magath boots Hamburg to German, European titles

Felix Magath is a quiet person in the noisy business of association football. He feels uneasy when the fans are shouting and jubilant they are right now.

Hamburg SV's captain, scored the goal to give his side a 1-0 win over Juventus in the final of the European club championship in Athens.

Magath then returned home and saw the trophy through to its second Bundesliga championship in a row. They took the goal average on the last day of the season.

Magath's goal against Juventus was a hard one for the Italian side to score. He used his left foot. Most people thought the Italian side would win.

Magath is not a forgetful person. He has been through moments of disappointment and humiliation. Sensitive him has always been careful not to let the critics get to him.

The game gave me great satisfaction, he nonetheless said after an excellent performance that earned him European acclaim. "It compensated me for the fact that I had been through the last few months."

His pleasure, while being restrained, was a note of *Schadenfreude*, or pleasure at the discomfort of others, was unusual coming from him.

Everyone knew who he meant. Magath was never fairly treated by national team manager Jupp Derwall.

Magath had 26 times for Germany, Magath had never been allotted more than a role by Derwall.

With Hamburg he masterminded the entire game, whereas Derwall was out on the left wing where he was not like it. As a result, he never really helped to get Germany through to the World Cup in Spain last summer, during the tournament itself he was replaced in the game against Austria and saw the final only as a spectator.

This hit him harder than he may have been prepared to admit to himself. But he was nothing if not consistent; in September he announced his retirement from the national squad.

In February this year he was tempted to make a comeback when Derwall, who has been criticised with increasing harshness with each successive defeat since Spain, grew friendlier.



Life at the top... Felix Magath.

(Photo: Nordbild)

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## The Bundesliga after its first 20 years

made constant headlines in his chosen role as the bad guy.

But this outlook was soon apparent in the national squad and made its most abysmal mark in the lacklustre 1982 World Cup game in which Germany beat Austria 1-0.

Football was suddenly a mere matter of arithmetic. The fans merely financed a small group of privileged players who had lost contact with the crowd and all sense of reality.

They threatened to saw off the branch on which they sat (and continue to sit). Gone are the days when soccer stars were something special.

The number of spectators was down again in the 1982/83 season, so there is no call for complacency.

Reducing the number of clubs in the first division may or may not be a good idea. The same is true of proposals to convert clubs into limited companies.

But all concerned could well do with common sense. There are problems gal-

Derwall even paid Hamburg a special visit to persuade Magath to change his mind, but Magath finally decided once and for all against Derwall and against playing for his country.

"I really can't understand Felix at all," the disappointed Derwall said, showing only that he had misunderstood Magath personally and not just as a player.

"With Felix," SV Hamburg manager Ernst Happel says, "the entire environment has to be just right." He appreciates how sensitive Magath is.

Then, but only then, he can be the best mastermind a team could want on the field. A manager, Happel says, needs to give him the feeling that the game will depend on him and him alone. Otherwise Magath seems to be plagued by self-doubt.

He comes from Aschaffenburg. His father was a GI. He has never been able to use his elbow in the game. He has always been vulnerable and subject to variations in performance.

Ernst Kreuz is a former HSV player who is 17 years older than Magath. He used to live next door to the Magaths in Aschaffenburg and remembers how Felix used to spend five or six hours a day on the soccer pitch.

"He was a small kid but extremely smart," Kreuz recalls. "But he could also be extremely sad." Magath played for a local club, then for Saarbrücken before signing for Hamburg in 1976.

Captaining the club to victory in the European Cup must surely be a climax in his career. Where does he go from here?

He answers the question at his home in Quickborn, outside Hamburg, with his wife Stefanie and daughters Janine-Marie-Louise Mirja, 3, and Marie-Therese, 14 months.

"My contract with Hamburg has a year to go," he says. "I will then be 31 and will call it a day in Bundesliga soccer."

He plans to end his football career abroad. He had intended to play in the United States, but he is no longer so sure.

Norbert Scheid.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 28 May 1983)

## Breitner, hero antihero, quits football

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'I don't want to be a model for people'... Paul Breitner. (Photo: Nordbild)

An ideal is a model of perfection. An idol is a false ideal. Which is the better description of Paul Breitner, 31, who has just retired from Bundesliga soccer?

Breitner of Bayern Munich was the modern soccer pro par excellence. He played football to earn money, not to serve as a model for the folks back home.

Leading sportsmen have often claimed to serve as models for children and young people. Not Breitner. "I Don't Want to be a Model" is the title of one of his books.

Breitner was not a popular hero in the sense that Uwe Seeler of Hamburg was. He more than anyone was the player who began a new era in pro football in the mid-1970s.

He led, others followed. It was an era in which players admitted to being in the game for what they could get out of it — even when they won the accolade of being capped for their country.

The more they took, the more distant they grew from those who gave. They allowed themselves to be cheered (or booed) on the park, but no longer wanted anything to do with the fans who cheered them.

Fritz Walter, who captained his country to World Cup victory in Bern in 1954 for a mere DM2,000, would celebrate a victory in the club bar alongside the fans, just like any other soccer player in his day.

Twenty years later Franz Beckenbauer, who repeated the feat in Munich, earning DM60,000, changed straight into a dinner jacket after one World Cup game and drove to Bayreuth for a Wagner festival opera performance.

The money he earned from football enabled him to gain access to a better class of people: high society where the ordinary fan could not hope even to get a look-in.

The fans only accepted soccer stars' lives of luxury as long as they could afford to finance them. They no longer can.

The stands and terraces are bare and ideals (or idols) such as Paul Breitner are felt to have feet of clay.

The soccer pro is going to have to change, to find his way back to the fans. Otherwise the stuffing will be knocked out of the professional game.

Horst Walter

(Brigitte Nachrichten, 30 May 1983)

Continued from page 13

the traditional way *Gymnasien* have viewed their own function in society and the competition-oriented approach to obtaining qualifications upon which the whole system of employment and the civil service is based.

Recently, experts spoke of an *Abiturienten* (school-leavers with university entrance qualification) ratio of between 30 and 40 per cent of any one school year. These estimates could quite easily be too low.

Educational policies find themselves facing a dilemma and helpless in their belief that there is still such a thing as a "normal distribution" of the number of pupils among the various types of school according to the individual talents the children may have.

The only way to prevent the dangers of cut-throat competition from completely ruining the concepts of education ministers is by re-thinking these concepts altogether. Otherwise, the official schools policies will become living lies.

The assertion of the "equal value" of the various types of schools is of no use unless the parents can be persuaded that this equality in fact exists.

However, this requires that society bring into accord the noble principle of equality in education and the equality of opportunities actually available following such education.

Malte Buschbeck

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 May 1983)

An organisation has been set up to help families in which a heart attack or stroke case has caused need.

The first person to receive money was a Berlin housewife and mother. She has three sick children aged 15, 16 and 17, all in wheelchairs and completely helpless.

Last year she suffered a heart attack and the support fund has handed her over a cheque for DM5,000.

The organisation, whose aim is to "fight circulatory disturbance", will be conducting a widespread information campaign this year on the causes and implications of such disturbances.

The organisation patroness, Hanna-Renate Laurien (CDU), Berlin's Senator for the Schools, urgently warned against the risks of smoking, lack of exercise, stress, overweight, high blood

## When a stroke or heart attack puts a family in a plight

About 350,000 people die of a heart attack or a stroke each year in the Federal Republic of Germany. This is caused by an infarction (suffocation) of the artery.

One in every two Germans has circulatory problems.

Professor Dirk Loose, chairman of the German Infarct Aid Organisation and expert on circulation complaints emphasised: "The most alarming thing is that the victims of a heart attack are younger each year."

The death rate for victims of corona-

ry thrombosis is twice as high as that for cancer victims (145,000 a year).

The organisation sees its most important task to be the appeal to all citizens to show their own initiative in this field. In all too many cases, the illness is only taken seriously when everything is too late and the damage done is irreparable.

The organisation, which has among its members former Bonn President Walter Scheel, ex-national soccer player Fritz Walter, and the Lord Mayor of Mainz, Jockel Fuchs, offers all citizens a free precautionary check-list containing 53 questions.

This helps the general practitioner get a better idea of where the danger may lie.

Chairman Loose is hoping for research projects, to be started by members themselves and by the public will also be successful.

In one case, the success of drugs is to be tested in the summer about 1,000 German doctors.

The organisation is also planning to introduce an "anti-smoking gum" which, in line with the model, will only be available by prescription.

It will then present an alternative to the controversial preparation sold at the moment.

F. Dierke

(Die Welt)